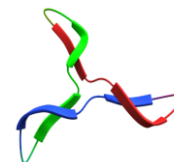


Development and Bench-Scale Testing of a Novel Biphasic Solvent-Enabled Absorption Process for Post-Combustion Carbon Capture (DE-FE0031600)

**Presenter: Yongqi Lu (PI)
Illinois State Geological Survey
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign**

**DOE/NETL Carbon Management and Natural Gas & Oil
Research Project Review Meeting (Virtual)**

August 16, 2021



Presentation Outline

- ❑ Project Overview
- ❑ Technical Background
- ❑ Technical Approach and Project Scope
- ❑ Progress and Current Status of Project
- ❑ Plan for Future Testing / Development / Commercialization

Project Objectives and Participants

Objectives:

- ❑ Design, fabricate, and test an integrated 40 kW_e bench-scale capture unit with synthetic and actual coal flue gas
- ❑ Develop and evaluate solvent handling options
- ❑ Demonstrate the technology progressing toward achieving DOE's Transformational Capture Goals (95% CO₂ purity & \$30/tonne of CO₂ captured)

Participants:

- ❑ University of Illinois:
 - IL State Geological Survey: Solvent & process development
 - IL Sustainable Tech Center: Analysis; EH&S; commercialization plan
 - Facilities & Services: Bench-scale unit installation
 - Abbott Power plant: Host site
- ❑ Trimeric Corporation: Process design/equipment specs; TEA support
- ❑ ITG Henneman Engineering: Detailed engineering design; startup support

Project Schedule and Budget

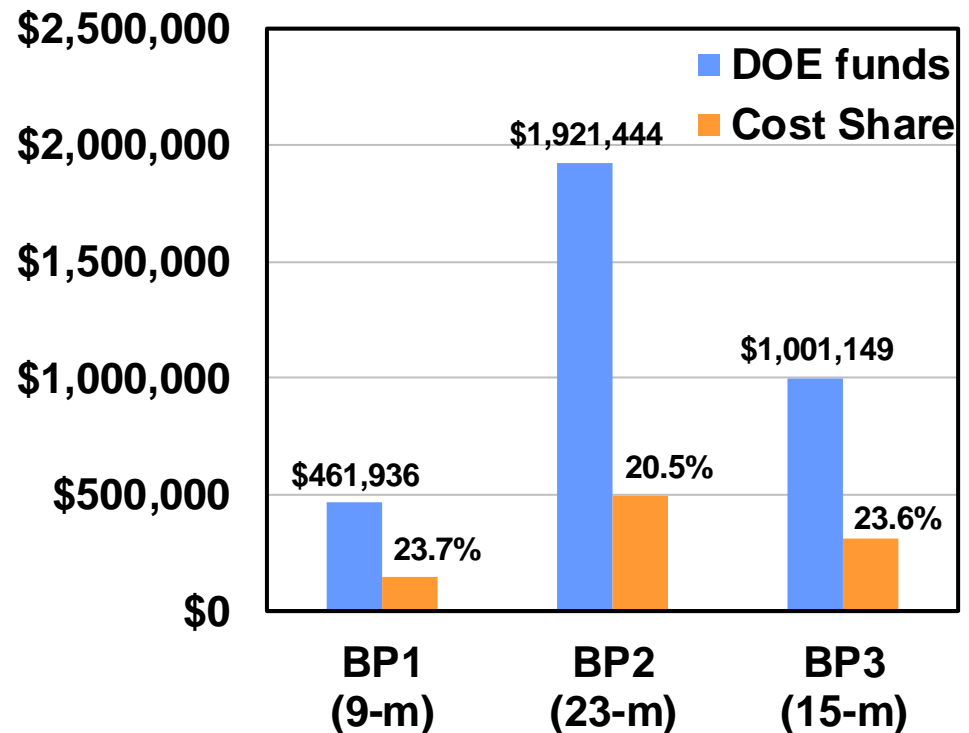
Project Duration:

47 mon (4/6/18–2/28/22)

- BP1: 9 mon (4/6/18-1/5/19)
- BP2: 23 mon (1/6/19-11/30/20)
- BP3: 15 mon (12/1/20-2/28/22)

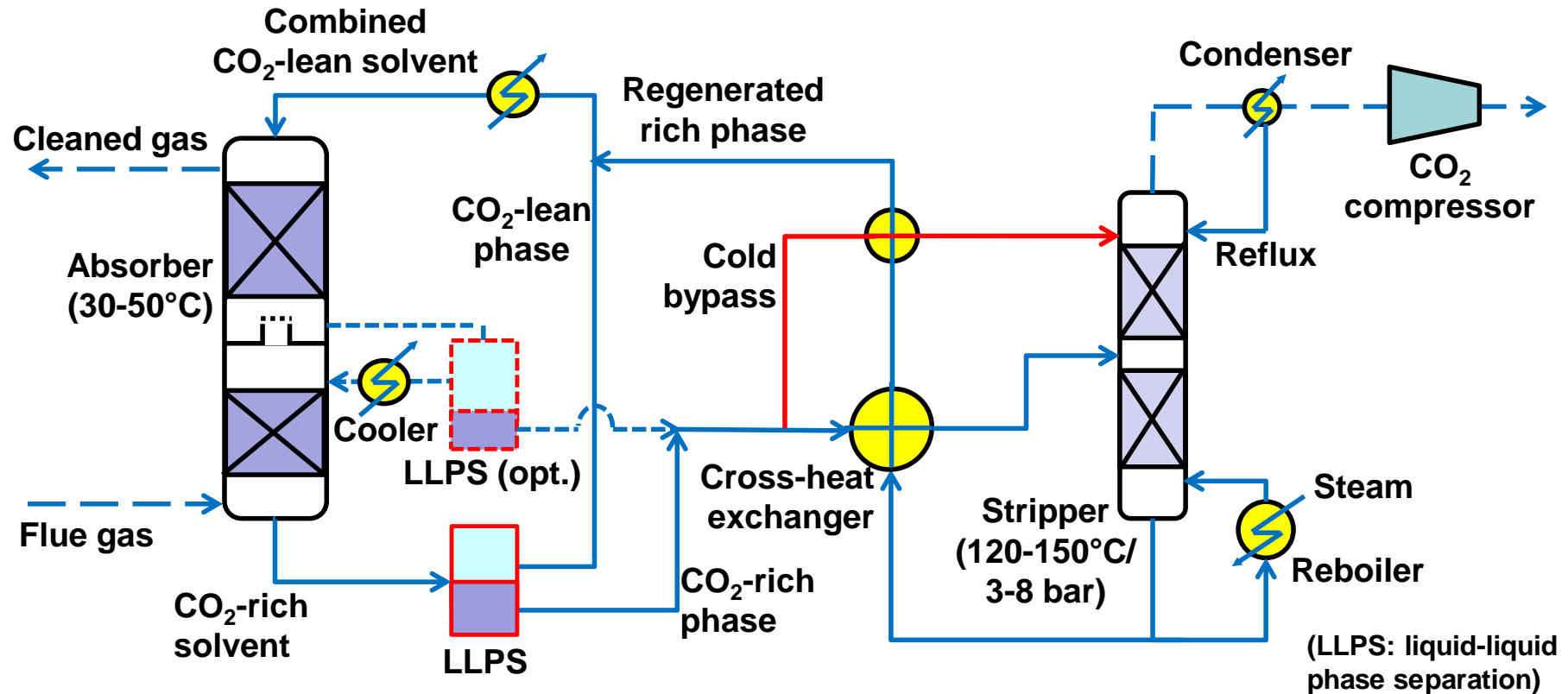
Funding Profile:

- DOE funding of \$3,384,529
- Cost share (in-kind and cash) of \$949,741 (~22%)



-
- ❑ Project Overview
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Biphasic CO₂ Absorption Process (BiCAP)



Impact on absorber:

- ❑ High absorption rate compared with MEA
- ❑ Applicable for high-viscosity solvents via multi-stage LLPS to enhance rate

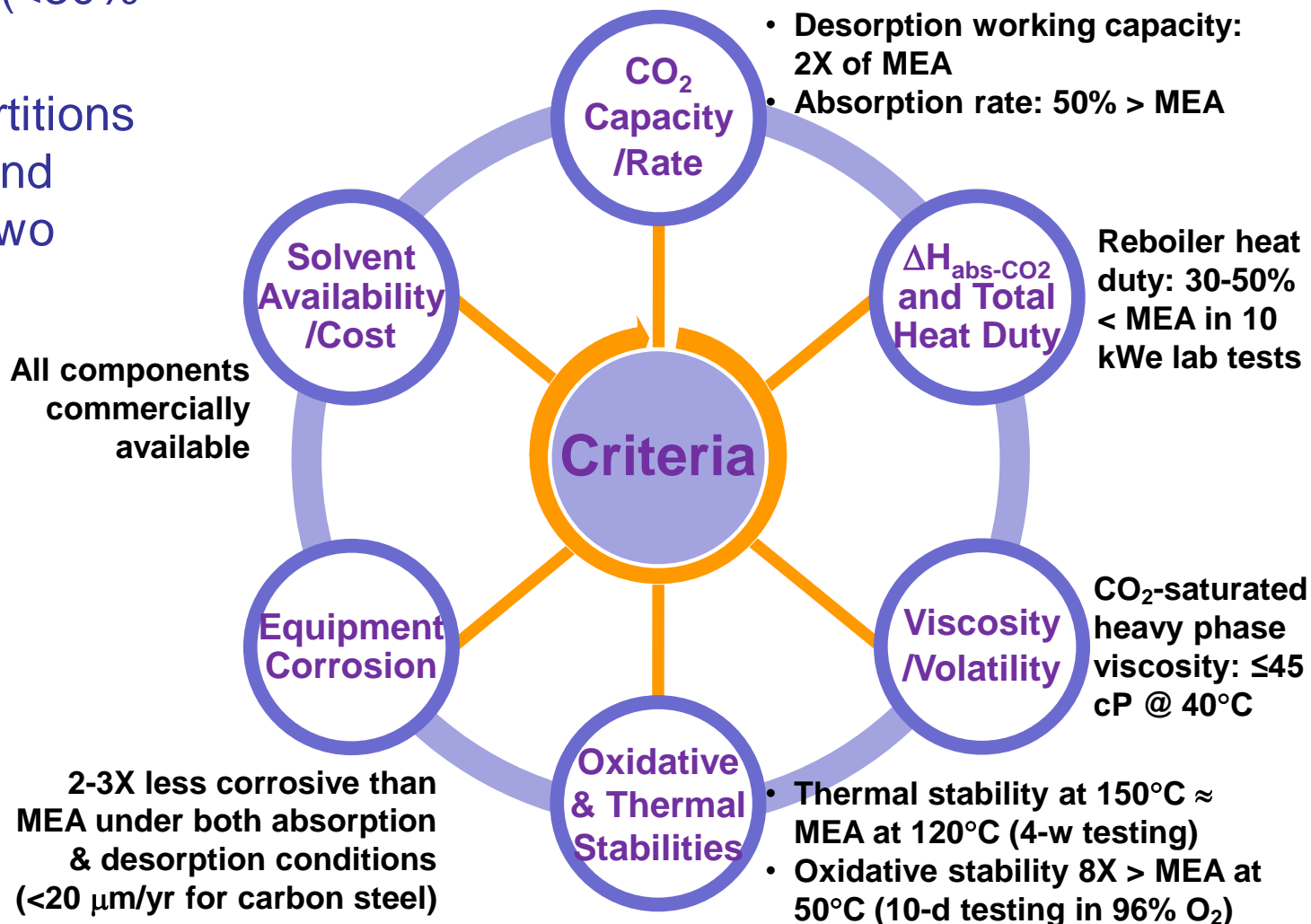
Impact on stripper:

- ❑ Reduced solvent mass to stripper leads to low sensible heat use and small equipment size
- ❑ Enriched CO₂ loading leads to high stripping pressure (i.e., low stripping heat and CO₂ compression work)
- ❑ Cold bypass further reduces stripping heat

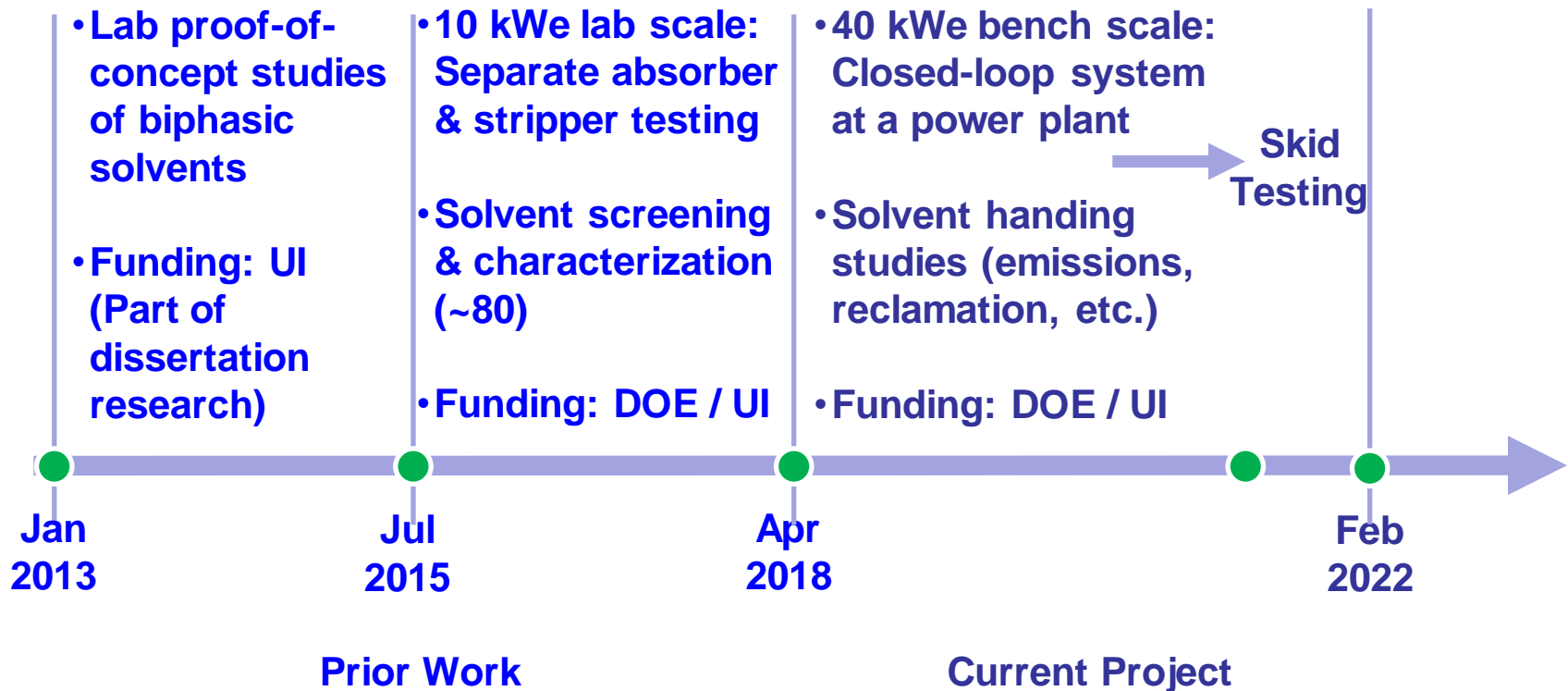
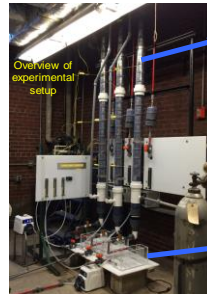
Novel BiCAP Solvents and Previous Work

Biphasic solvents:

- ❑ Water-lean (<30% water);
- ❑ Tunable partitions of volume and species in two phases



Prior Work of Technology Development



Comparisons (2011\$): BiCAP vs. Case 12

	Units	USDOE Case 12 (Econamine)	BiCAP
Energy requirements			
Gross Generating Capacity	MWe	801.9	704.2
CCS De-rate			
Compression & Dehydration	MWe	44.9	27.3
Pumps, Blower, etc.	MWe	30.3	15.5
Regeneration Steam De-rate	MWe	139.1	78.3
Total De-rate	MWe	214.3	121.1
Base Plant Auxiliary Load	MWe	37.6	33.1
Net Electricity Produced	MWe	550.0	550.0
CCS Costs (2011\$)			
Purchased Equipment Cost	MM\$	127.52*	79.25
COE - No TS&M	mills/kWh	137.3	116.5
Cost of CO₂ Capture - No TS&M	\$/tonne	56.47	41.56

*Converted to the same basis

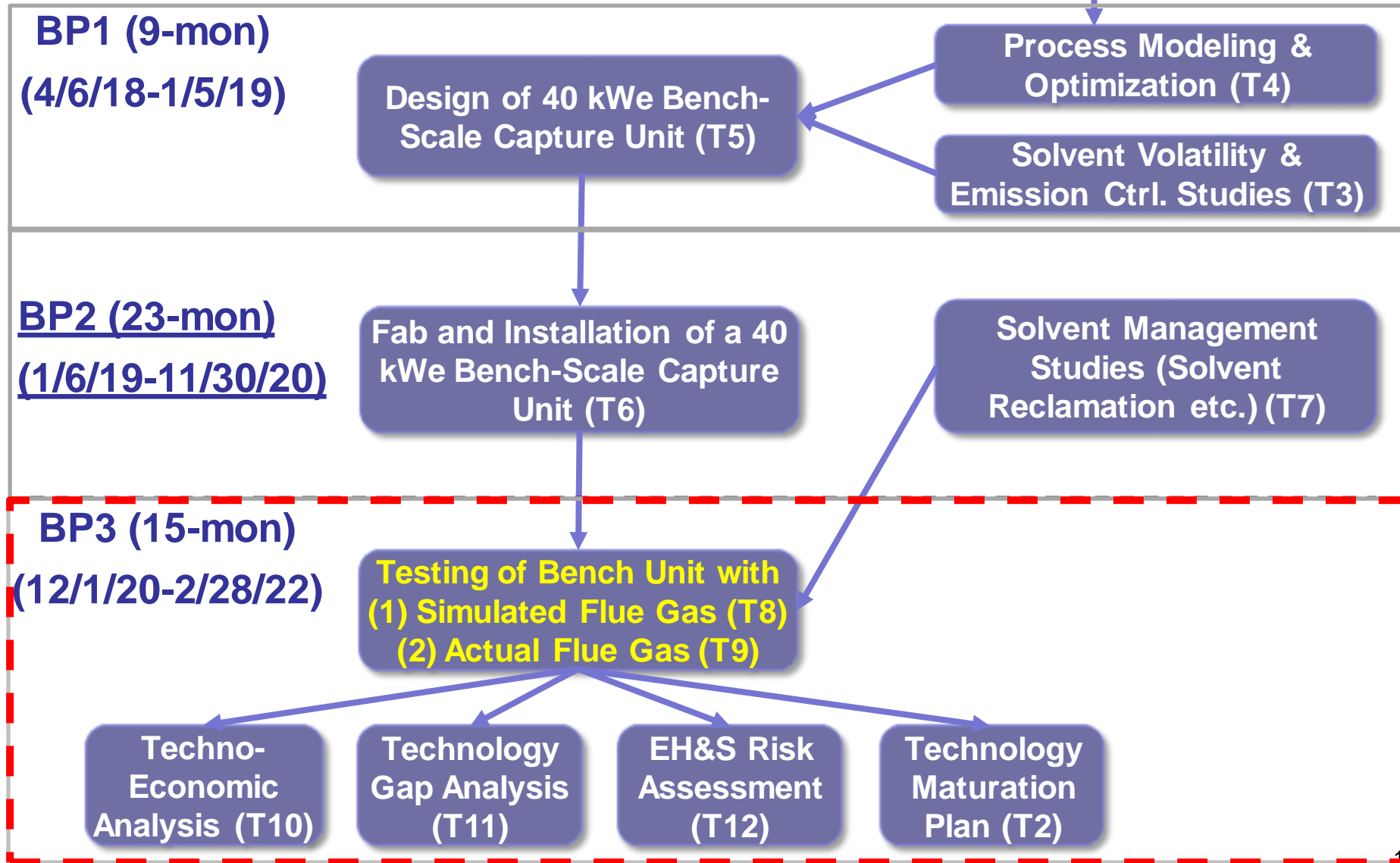
- ❑ Capture de-rate for BiCAP: 43% < Case 12 (MEA)
- ❑ Capture cost for BiCAP: is 26% < Case 12
- ❑ TEA to be updated and compared with DOE 2019 baseline (Case 12B, Cansolv)

*TEA data above based on BiCAP1 (BiS4) solvent;
BiCAP2 (BiS6) solvent showed better energy performance in experiments*

-
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Scope of Work

Solvent & Process Data from Previous Lab-Scale Project



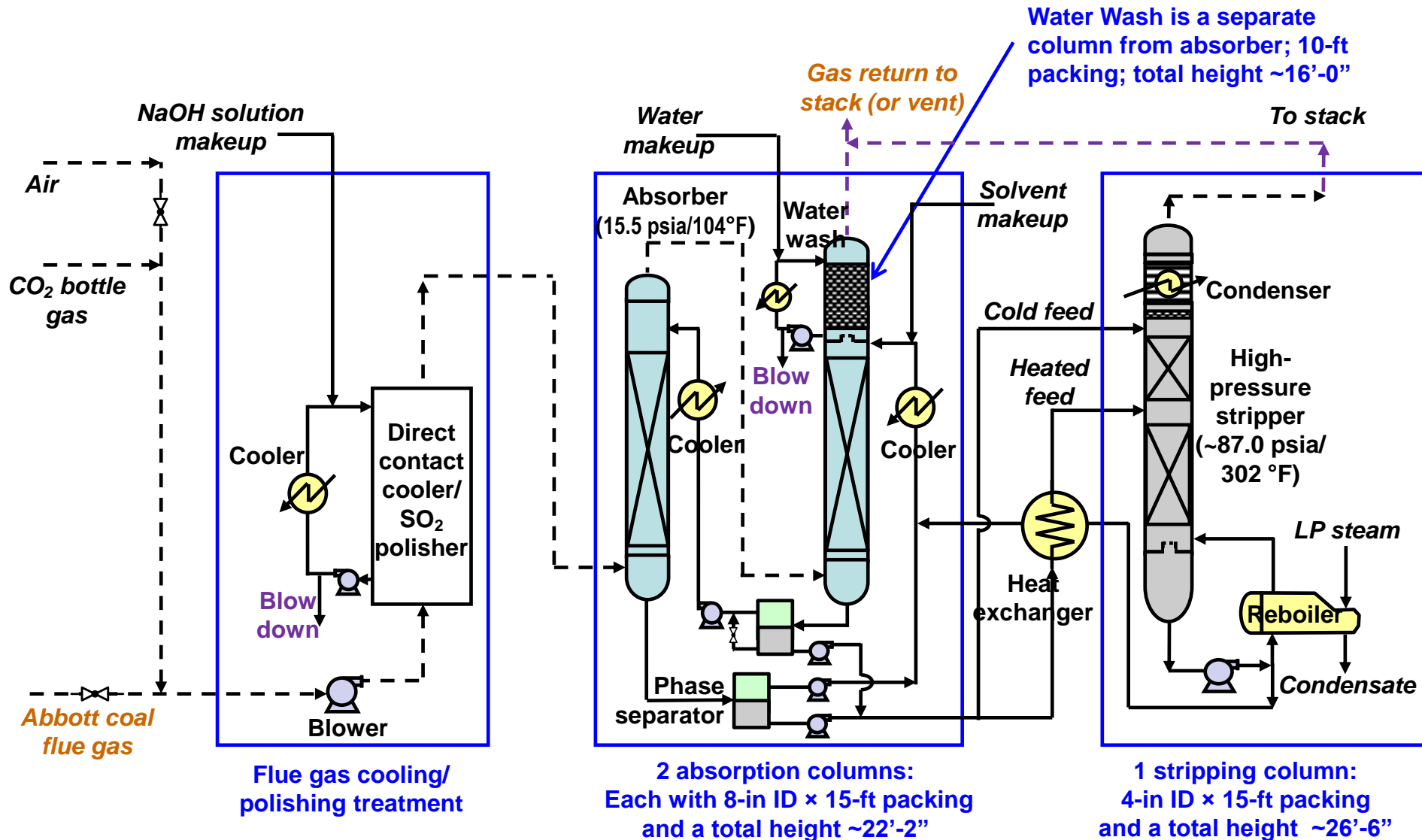
Main Milestones and Success Criteria

	Basis for Decision/Success Criteria
BP1 (4/6/18-1/5/19)	✓ Solvent vapor and aerosol emissions and mitigation assessed
	✓ Power plant Host Site Agreement issued
	✓ Completion of 40 kWe bench unit design
	(Design heat duty $\leq \sim 2,100$ GJ/tonne of CO ₂ and stripping P $\geq \sim 4$ bar)
BP2 (1/6/19-11/30/20)	✓ Identify suitable options for reclamation of biphasic solvents
	✓ Fabrication and installation of 40 kWe bench-scale unit
BP3 (12/1/20-2/28/22)	✓ Bench unit troubleshooting, commissioning, & testing including parametric testing with synthetic flue gas and 2-week continuous testing with a slipstream of power plant flue gas
	(Demonstrate continuous operation & total energy use of ≤ 0.22 kWh/kg)

Install of the bench-scale unit extended and completed in Nov 2020;
 Testing of the unit in progress (planned to complete by late Dec 2021 / early Jan 2022)

-
- ❑ Project Overview
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Commercialization

(1) Fabrication and Installation of a 40 kWe Bench-Scale BiCAP Unit at Abbot Power Plant



Schematic of 40 kWe Bench-Scale Capture Unit

Abbott Power Plant at UIUC

- ❑ CHP plant for providing heat & electricity to the campus
- ❑ 3 coal-fired boilers, 3 NG-fired boilers, and 2 NGCC units with a total generation capacity of 84 MWe (different flue ducts)
- ❑ 3 coal-fired boilers (chain-grate stoker design) burning high-sulfur coal with a combined capacity of 35 MWe
- ❑ ESPs and a wet Chiyoda FGD scrubber in place for coal flue gas



Coal combustion flue gas at Abbott

Component	Unit	
CO ₂	vol%	5.7
O ₂	vol%	10.3
N ₂	vol%	69.6
H ₂ O	vol%	14.4
SO ₂	ppmv	68
SO ₃	ppmv	15
NO _x	ppmv	211
HCl	ppmv	0.73
PM	grains/dscf	0.00223
Temperature	°F	~200



Abbott
Stack

Vent

Biphasic Skid at
Abbott Power Plant

Water
Wash

Stripper

Absorbers

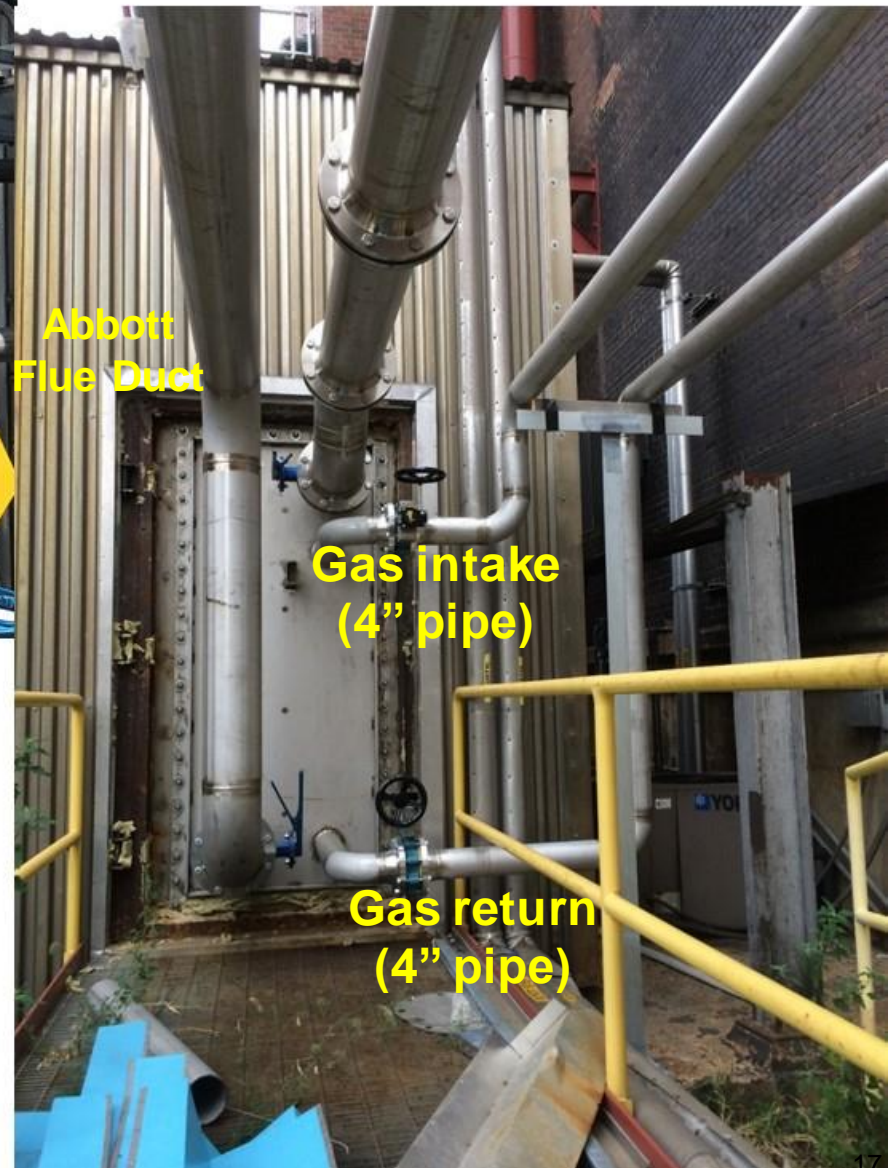
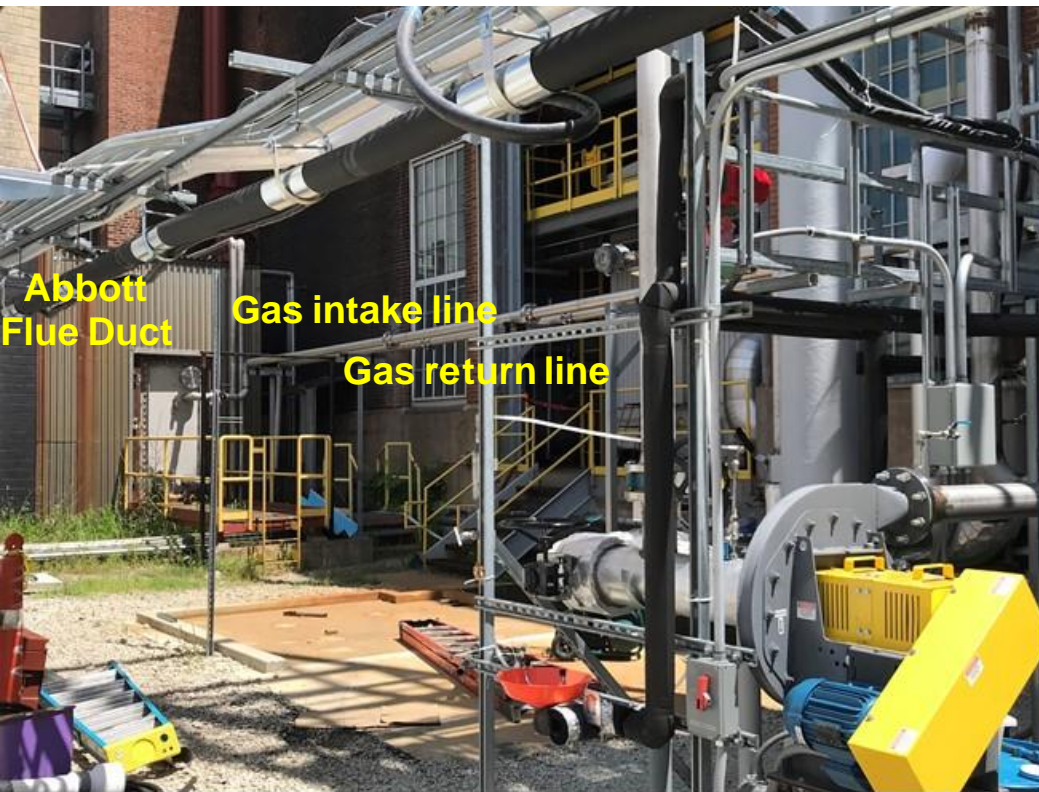
Analytical
Trailer

DCC

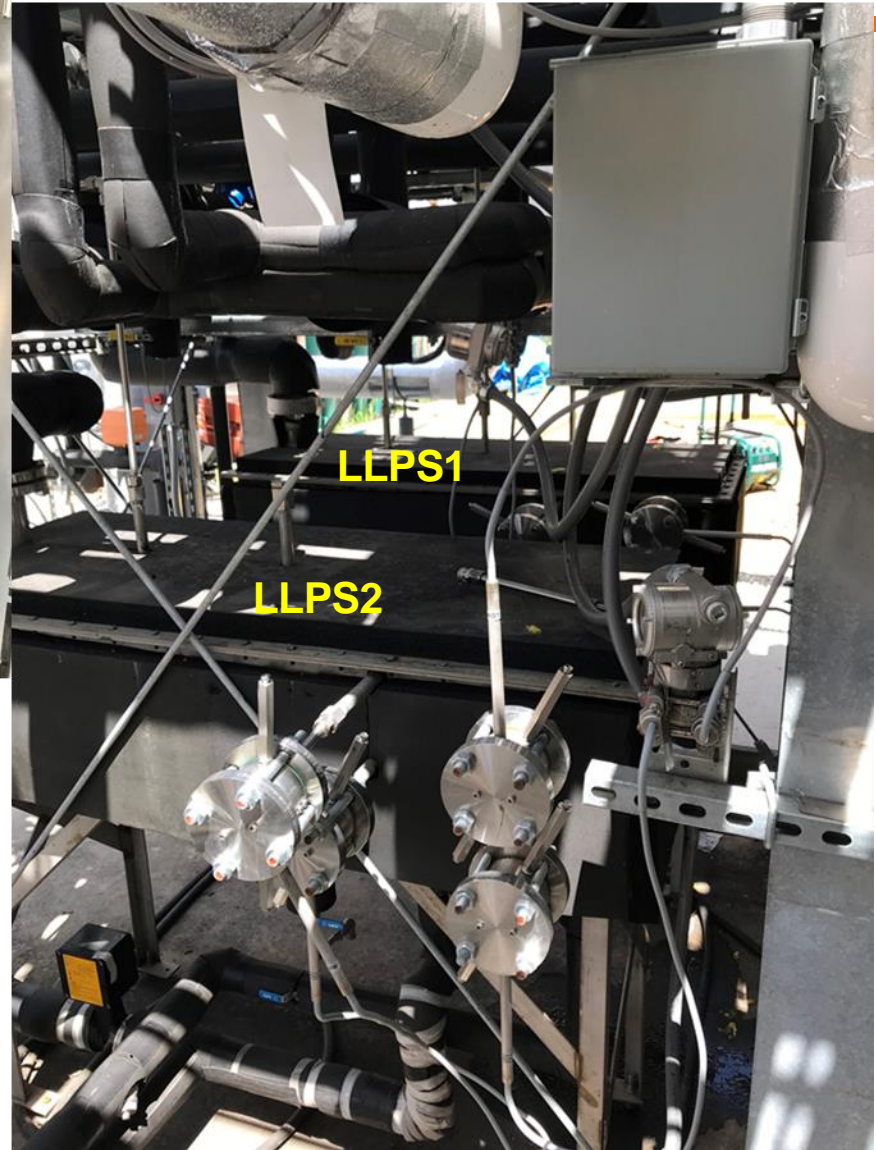
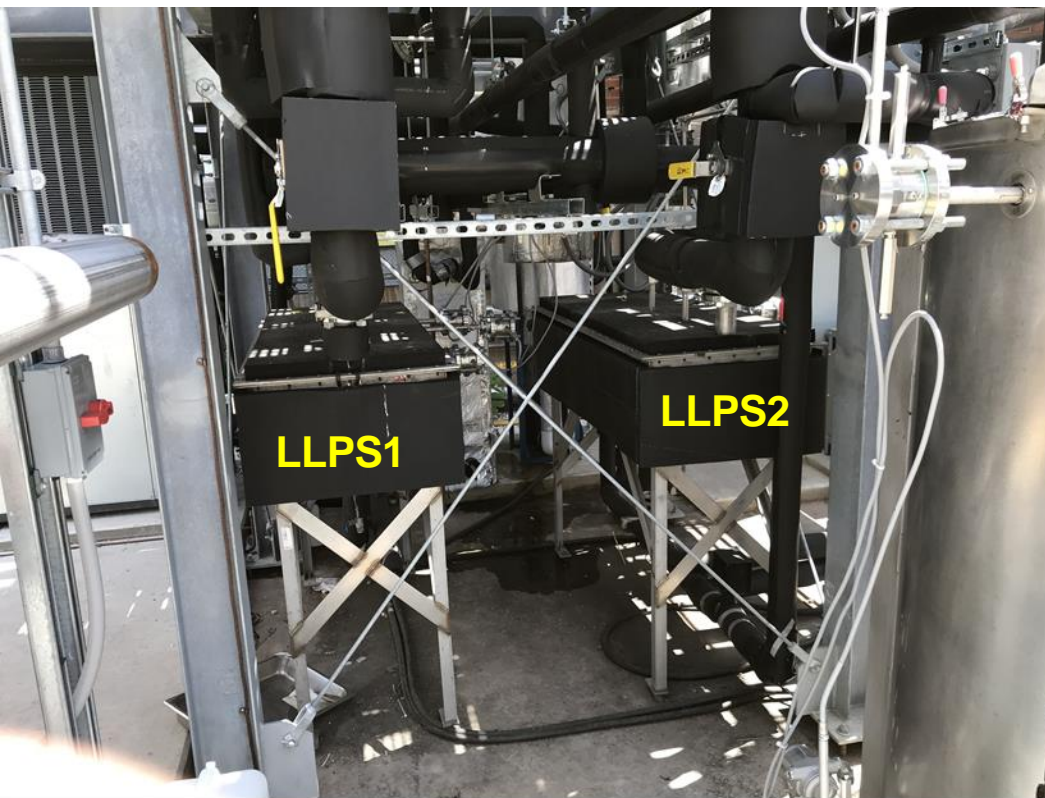
Blower

Surge
Tank

PLC/
MCC



Flue Gas Tie-Ins



Static Settling Liquid-Liquid Phase Separators (LLPS)

A photograph of the interior of an analytical trailer. On the left, a red folding chair is positioned in front of a row of tall, grey metal cabinets. The cabinets have glass doors and contain various electronic components, including gas analyzers. The top of the cabinets is labeled 'CO2 GAS SYSTEM' and 'TREATED GAS SYSTEM'. The floor is made of light-colored tiles. A black bag is on the floor in the foreground.

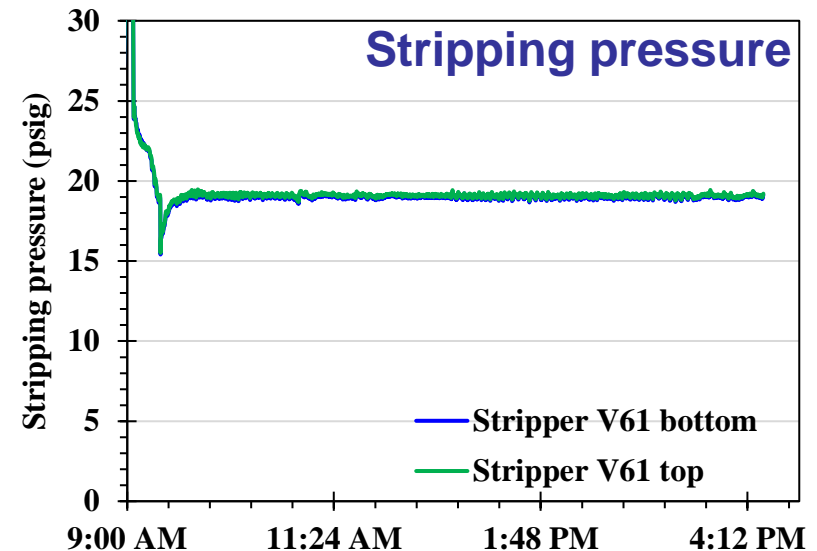
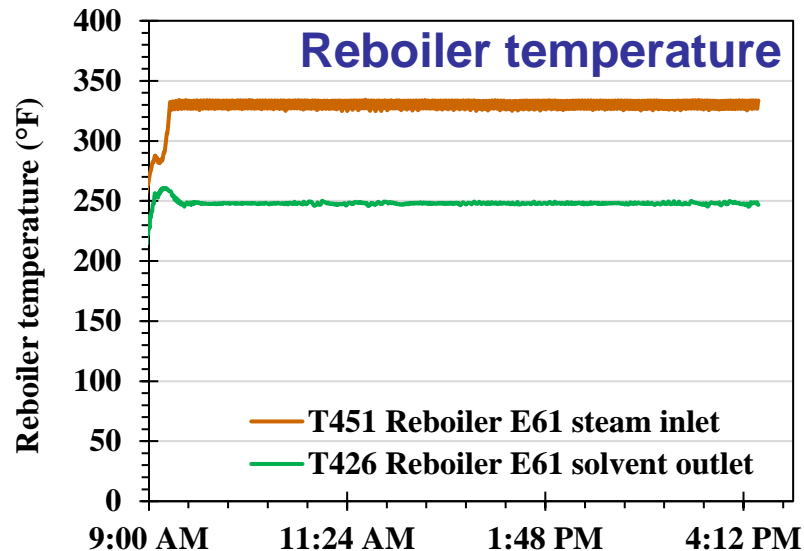
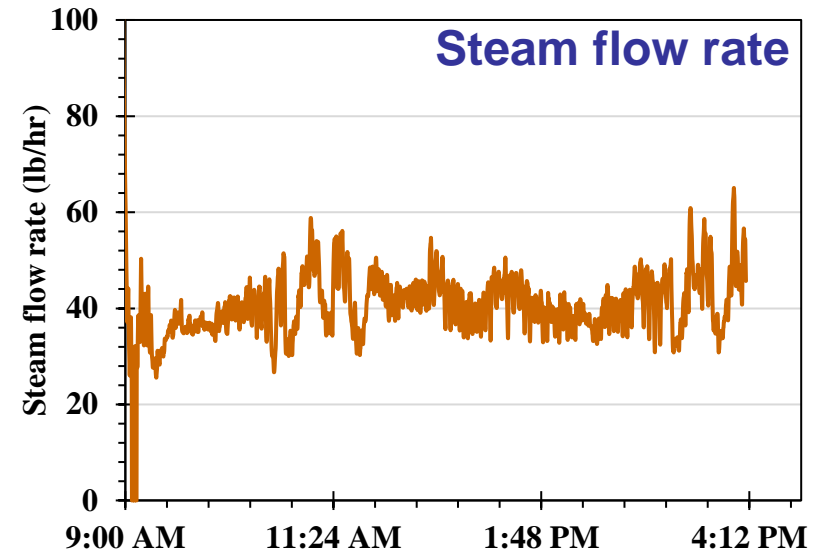
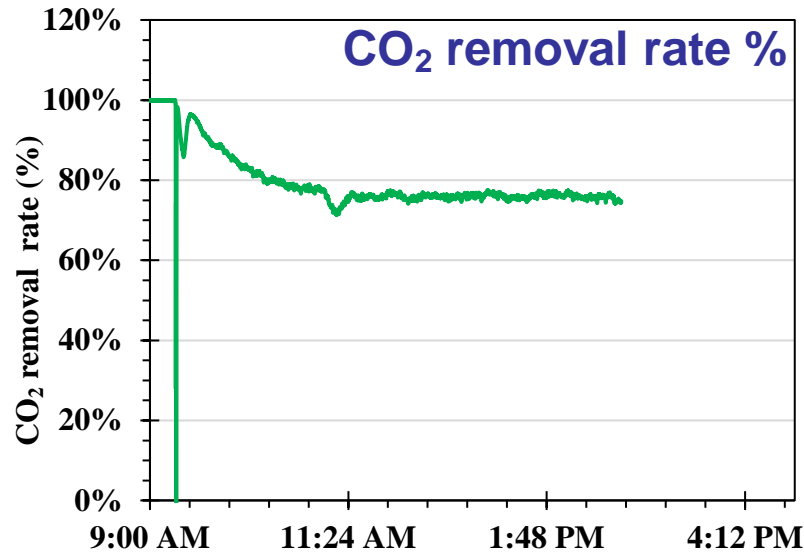
**Dedicated gas
analyzers (O_2 , CO_2 ,
HC, NO_x , SO_2)
and FRIT**

A photograph of a workstation inside an analytical trailer. A desk holds two computer monitors displaying data graphs and tables, a keyboard, a mouse, and a silver thermos. Above the desk, a large grey control panel with various buttons and a small display is mounted on the wall. A black bag is hanging from the desk. The background shows more equipment and the interior of the trailer.

**PLC Interface and
Gas analysis
Inside Analytical
Trailer**

(2) Reference Testing with ~30 wt.% MEA Solvent Using Synthetic Flue Gas (10-12 vol.% CO₂ in Air)

Exemplary test data to illustrate stable operation of the skid:



Results of Parametric Testing for Reference MEA

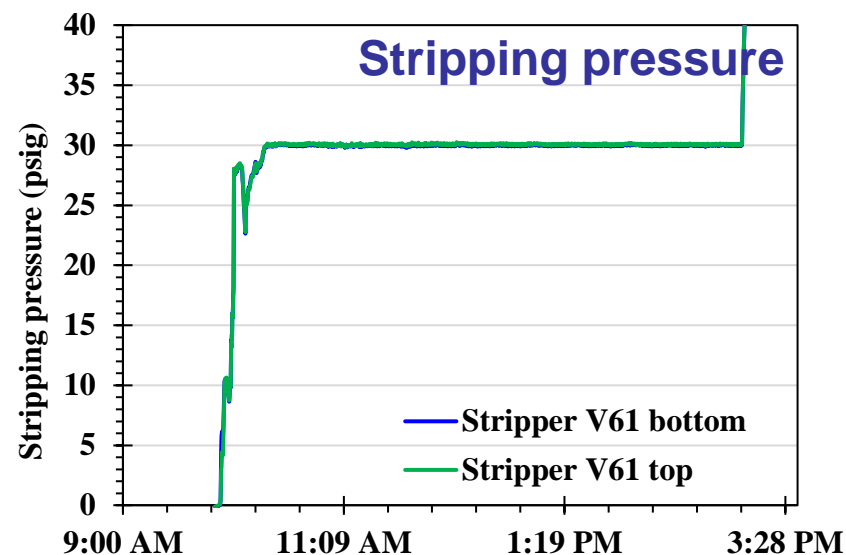
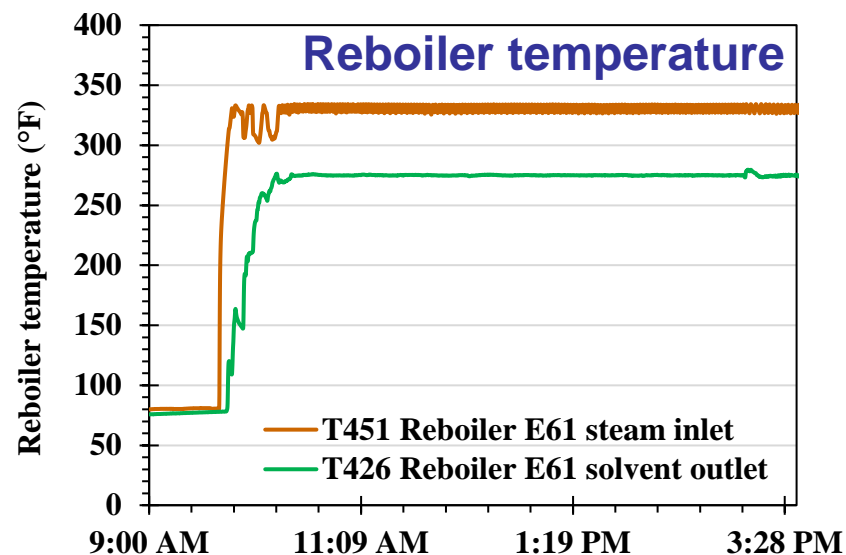
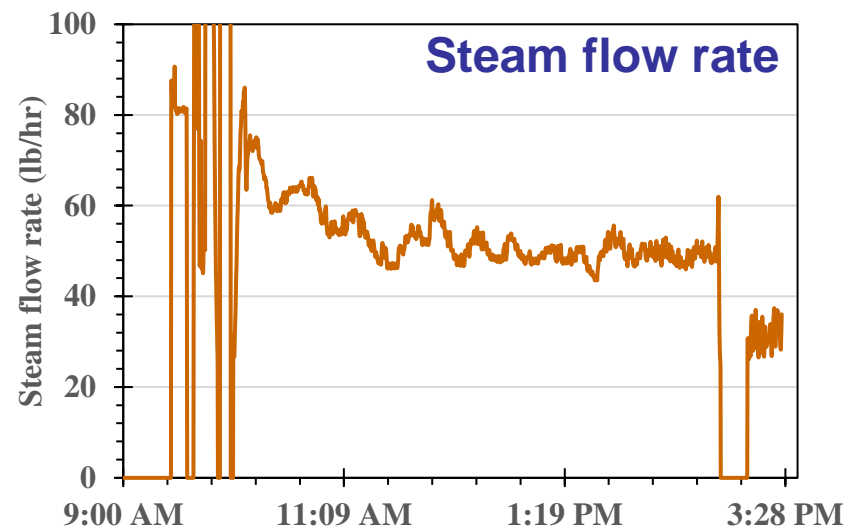
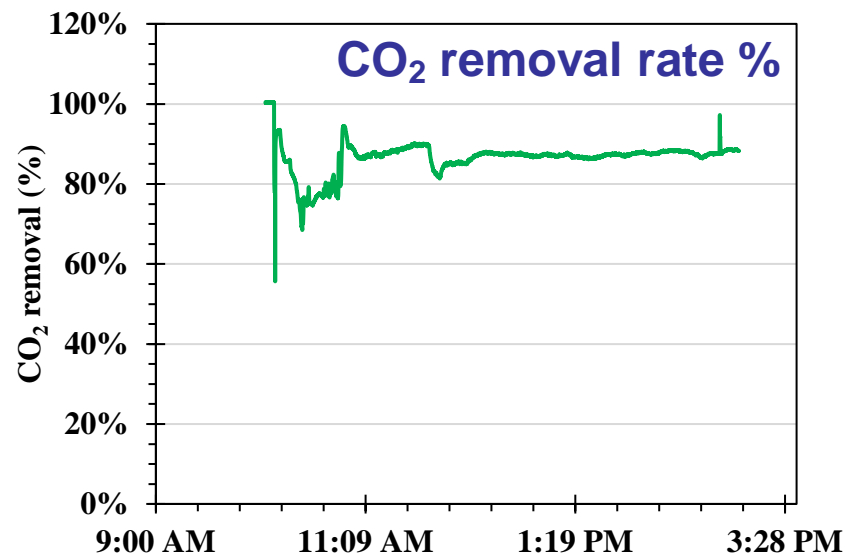
Absorption		
Synthetic flue gas flow rate	SCFM	15-40
CO ₂ concentration in flue gas	vol. %	10.4-12.1
MEA concentration	wt. %	24-30
CO ₂ rich loading	mol/mol of MEA	0.35-0.44
Temperature in absorbers	°F	76-110
CO ₂ removal rate	%	60-98
Desorption		
Steam flow rate	LB/hr	40-115
Stripper reboiler temperature	°F	230-248
Stripping pressure	psig	8-19
CO ₂ lean loading in MEA	mol/mol of MEA	0.17-0.38
Heat duty*	kJ/kg of CO ₂ captured	4,000 -12,750

*With the sensible heat use normalized to $\Delta T = 9^\circ\text{F}$

- ❑ MEA heat duty: 4,000-4,500 kJ/kg under optimal operating conditions for the skid
- ❑ MEA gas treatment capacity: ~1/2 of design capacity for BiCAP solvent because of flooding risk in stripper, indicating larger equipment footprint for MEA than BiCAP

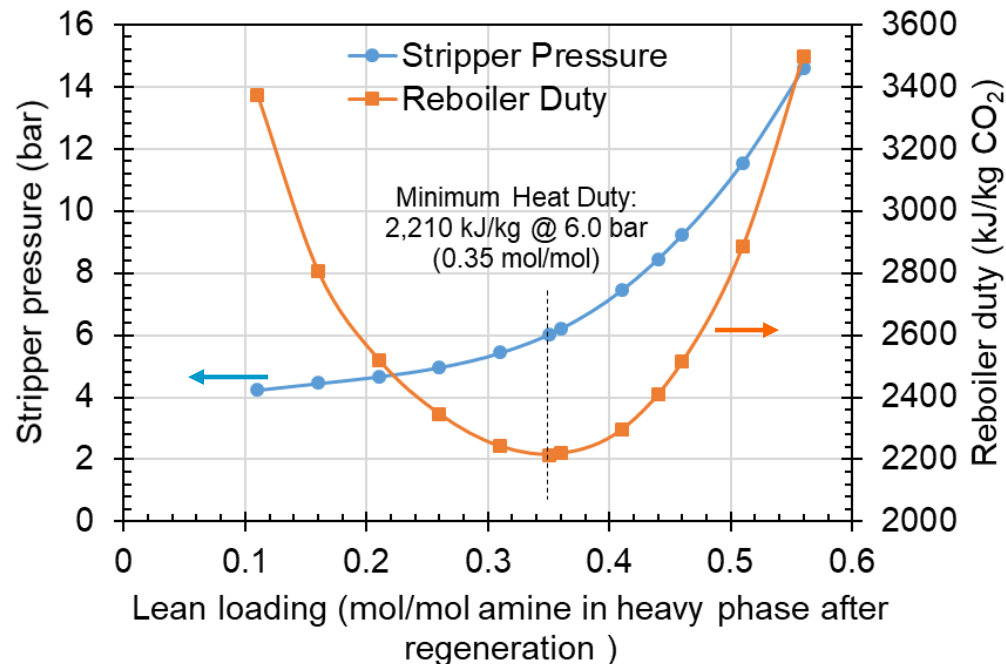
(3) Ongoing Parametric Testing with BiCAP1 Solvent Using Synthetic Flue Gas (10-12 vol.% CO₂ in Air)

Exemplary test data for BiCAP1 solvent:



Initial Results of Parametric Testing for BiCAP1 Solvent

- Initial tests showed +90% CO₂ removal achievable and heat duty of 2,220 to 2,750 kJ/kg CO₂ captured
- Initial results consistent with the trend from Aspen Plus modeling

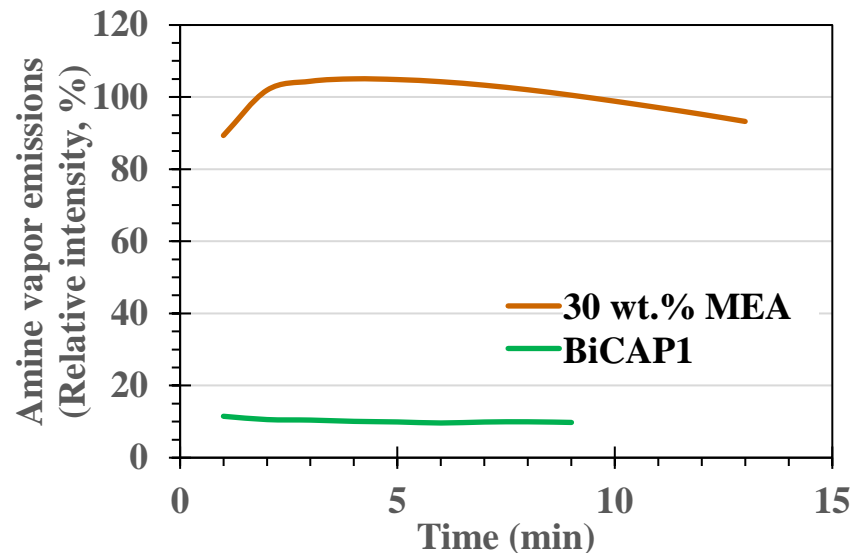


BiCAP1 solvent regeneration in stripper (4" ID x 15' H of Mellapak 250Y packing) at fixed rich loading of 0.73 mol/mol amines in heavy phase and 302°F reboiling temperature

Heat duty of BiCAP2 solvent estimated to be ~10% < BiCAP1

Amine Emissions in Exhaust Gas from Bench-Scale Skid

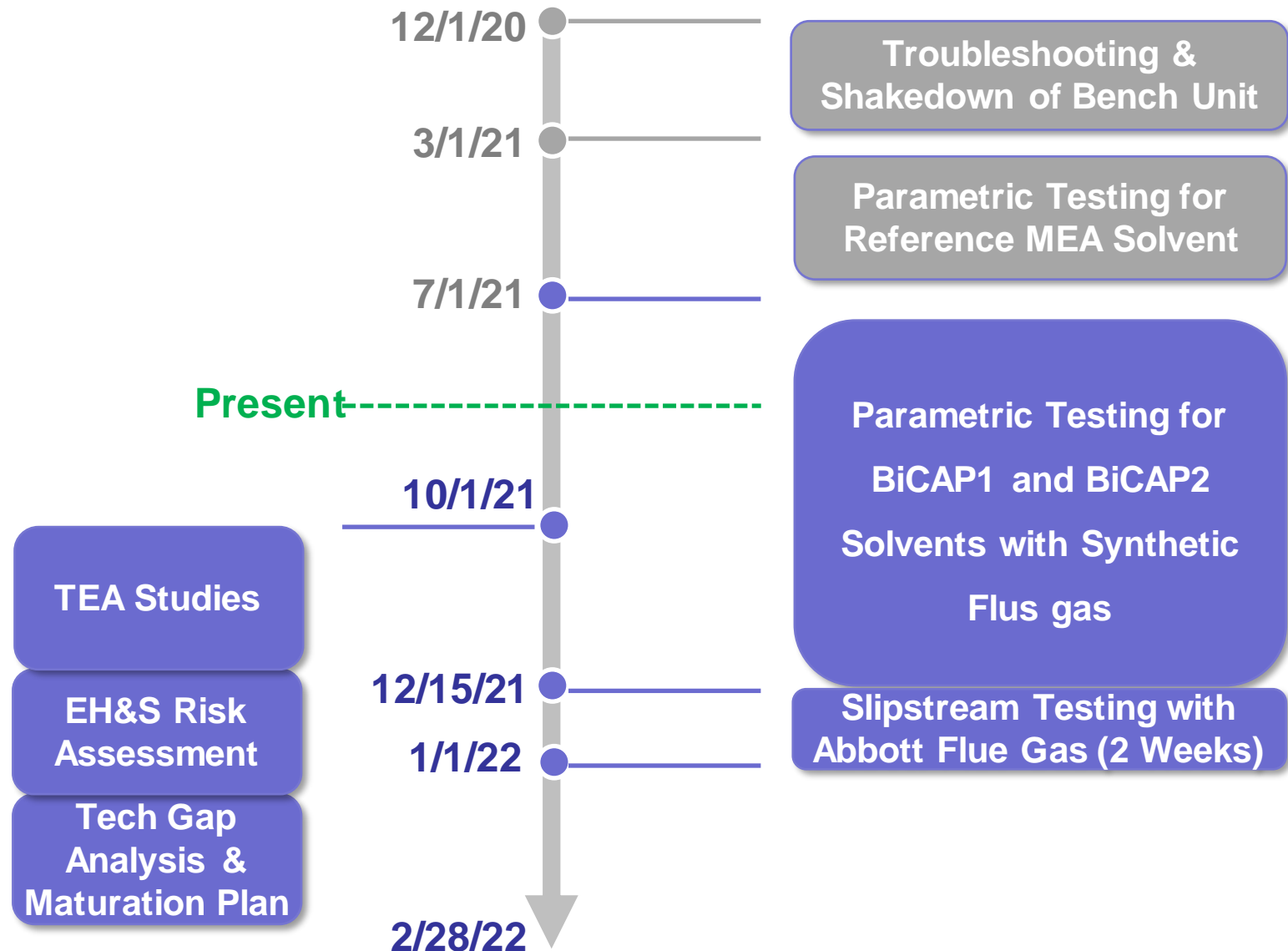
- ❑ Amines/ NH_3 vapor emissions from BiCAP1 solvent was 10-15% of that from MEA
- ❑ Aerosol emissions during either BiCAP1 or MEA tests with synthetic flue gas (air+ CO_2) were insignificant (thousands $\#/\text{cm}^3$)
- ❑ Comparisons consistent with previous laboratory measurements



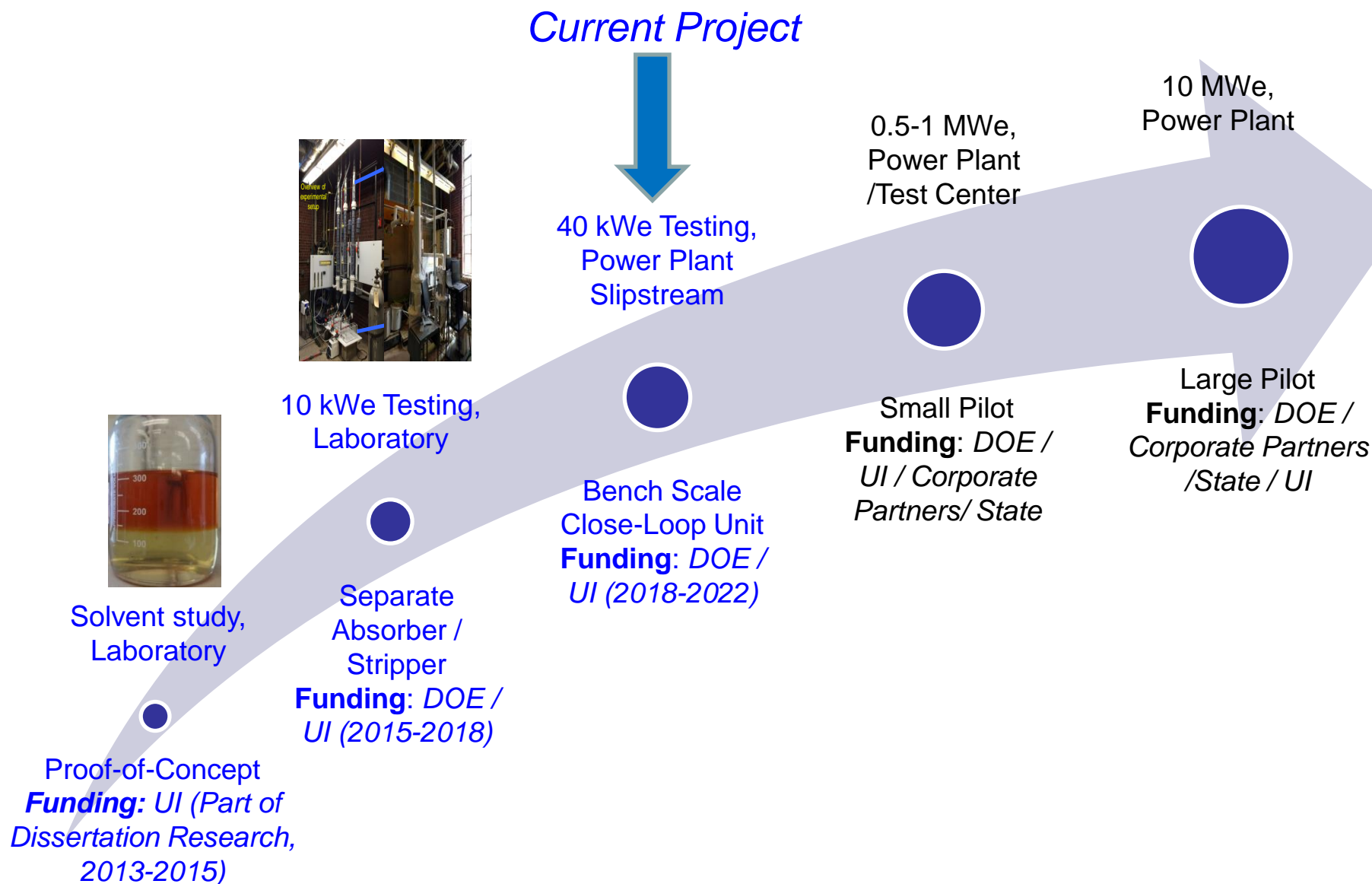
Amine vapor emissions in the exhaust flue gas after the water wash column measured by FTIR

-
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Plans for Remaining Work in the Current Project



Plans for BiCAP Technology Development and Scale-Up



Summary

- ❑ A 40 kW_e bench-scale unit fabricated and installed at Abbott power plant
- ❑ Tests with either MEA or biphasic solvent showed stable operation of the bench-scale unit
- ❑ Lower gas treatment capacity with MEA than BiCAP solvent for the same unit
- ❑ Amine vapor emissions from BiCAP1 solvent was < that from MEA, consistent with previous laboratory measurements
- ❑ Initial tests for BiCAP1 revealed heat duty of ~2,200-2,800 kJ/kg of CO₂ captured vs. optimal 4,000-4,500 kJ/kg for MEA solvent
- ❑ Bench-scale tests are in progress and will verify if BiCAP2 has better performance than BiCAP1 observed in previous lab-scale tests

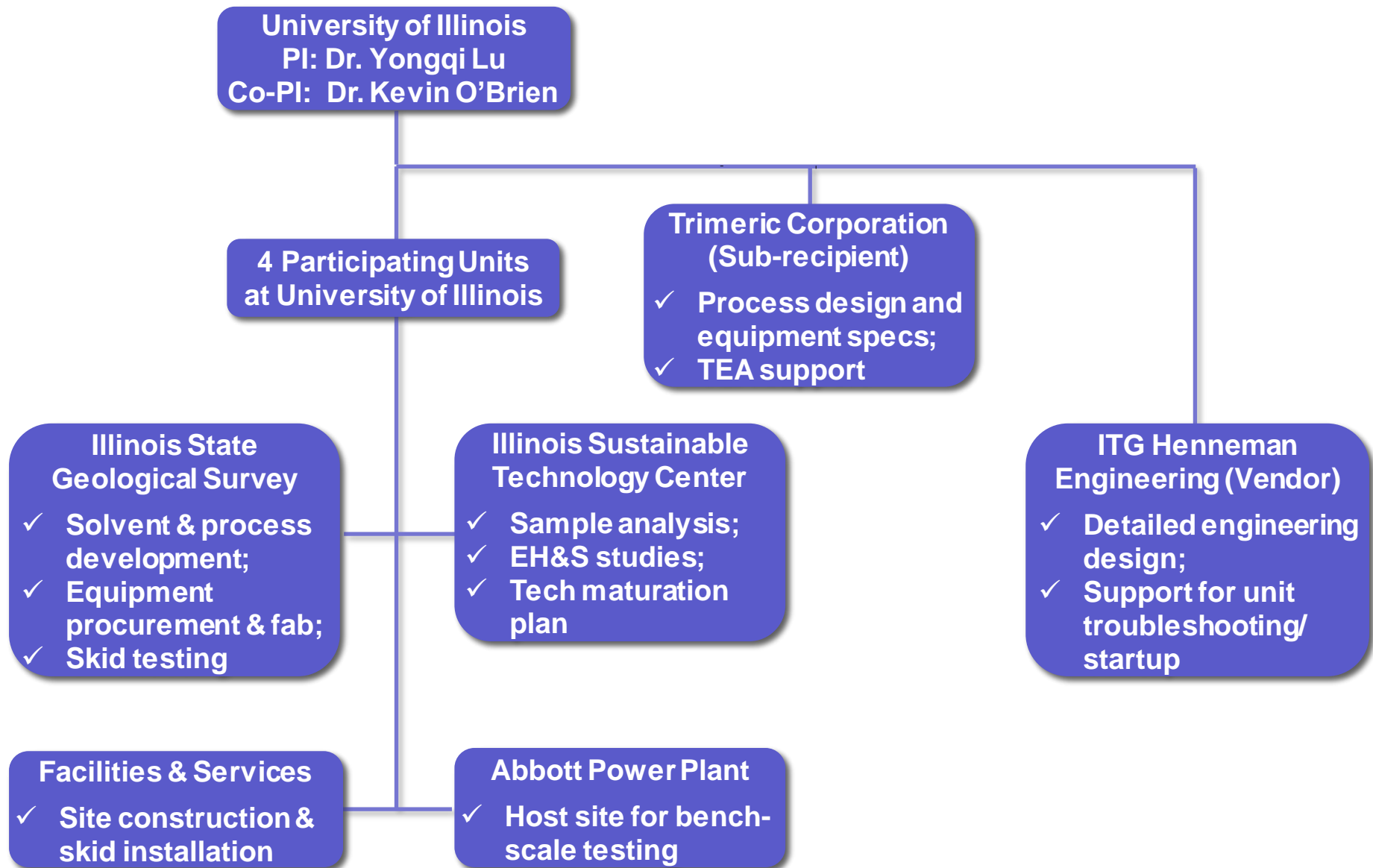
Acknowledgements

- ❑ **DOE/NETL Project Managers:** Katharina Daniels; Andrew Jones

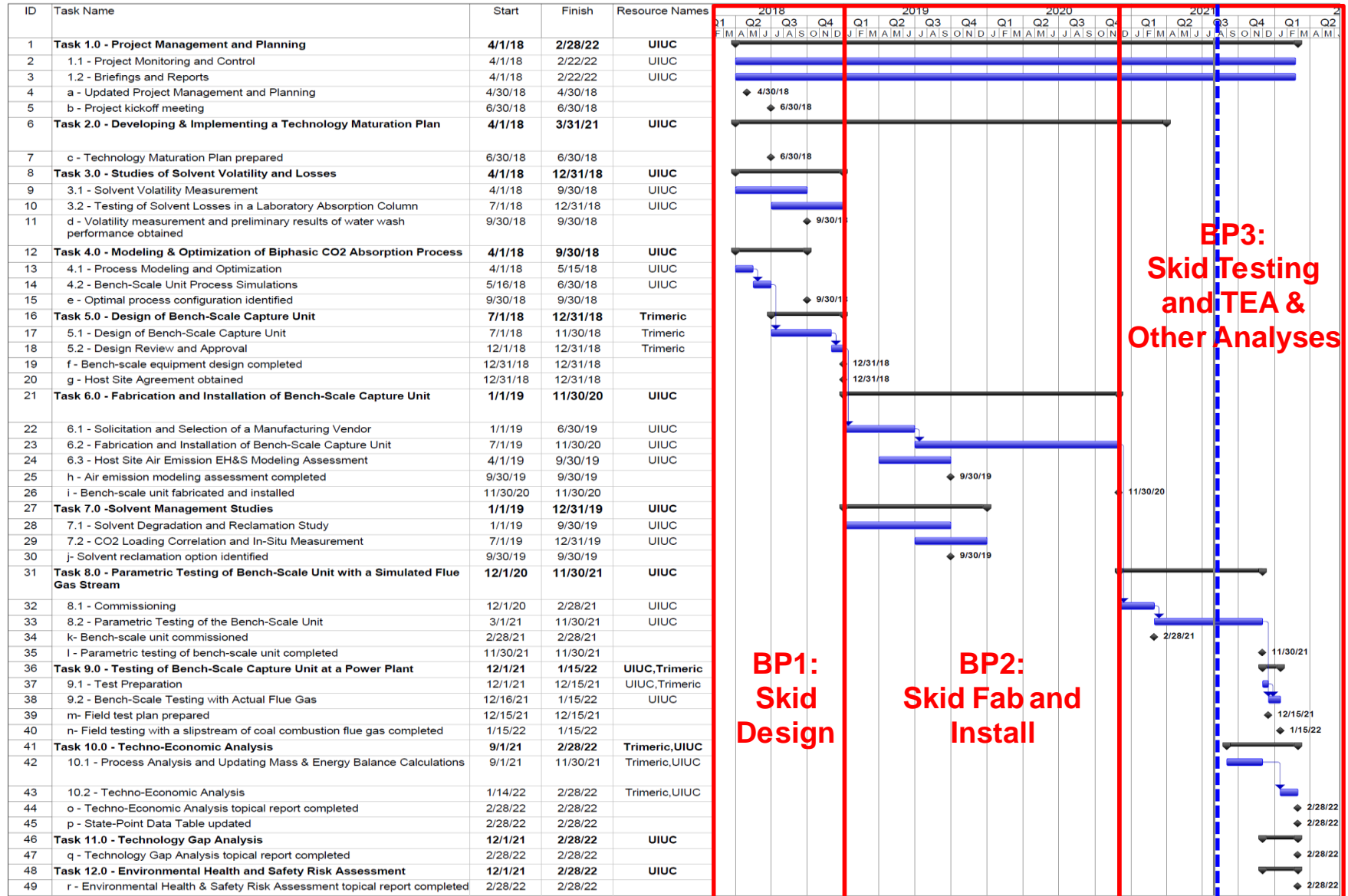
- ❑ **Project Team Members**
 - ✓ **UIUC:** Kevin O'Brien; Paul Nielsen; Hong Lu; Hafiz Salih; Justin Mock; Luke Schideman; Qing Ye; Wei Zheng; BK Sharma; Stephanie Brownstein; Sarmila Katuwal; Vinod Patel; Mike Larson; Mike Brewer; Josh Rubin; Mohamed Attalla
 - ✓ **Trimeric Corporation:** Ray McKaskle; Katherine Dombrowski; Kevin Fisher
 - ✓ **ITG-Henneman:** David Kryszczynski; Darren Timlin; Scott Prause

- ❑ **Aspen Technology** for providing free license of aspenONE[®] software

Appendix 1. Organization Chart



Appendix 2. Gantt Chart



← Work already completed → Work to perform →